MILLIONS FOR PLAYGROUNDS

CHICAGO ALONE HAS EXPENDED $6,000,000 IN THREE YEARS.

The Playground Association of America Finding Support in Many Quarters —Sage Foundation Has a Missionary on the Road—A Los Angeles Experiment

A million a month for children's playgrounds has been the record of American cities for the last six months. Most of this sum will be put into use this summer in opening new playgrounds or extending old ones.

The playground movement is advancing by leaps and bounds. Not less than $50,000,000 has been used for this purpose by American municipalities in the last ten years. Within three years Chicago has spent $6,000,000 in fitting up fourteen playgrounds, ranging from six to seventy acres in extent. On these playgrounds have been built lagoons for rowing and skating, swimming and wading pools, bandstands, baseball fields, tennis courts, toboggan slides, outdoor and indoor gymnasiums and baths for men, women, girls and boys, swings, seesaws, teeters and sand courts for little children, lockers, lunch rooms, club rooms, assembly halls for musicales, lectures and dances—all with attendants and instructors and all, excepting the food in the restaurants, absolutely free.

Chicago will use $180,000 simply for the maintenance of her playgrounds this year and will open five new ones in addition. San Francisco appropriated a million for play centres on the very heels of her disaster. Cleveland had nine playgrounds last summer. This summer it will have twenty-two. The board of education of Detroit will open nine school playgrounds this summer, and the Mayor of that city, in addition, has found between sixty and seventy real estate owners who will turn over as many vacant lots for the use of children as playgrounds through the summer, the city to clean them up and prepare them for baseball and other games. Berkeley, Cal., has issued bonds for $150,000 for playgrounds. Richmond will open twelve school playgrounds this summer. Portland, Ore., has employed one of the most celebrated firms of landscape architects in the country to transform a great tract of undeveloped land into a playground and athletic field.

Interest manifests itself in other directions. The University of Missouri has created a new chair, of which the first incumbent took his seat in January. His work will be university extension of the physical training department, and to that end he will spend his time travelling over the State, and assisting in the organization of playgrounds. Five cities of the State have organized playground associations since his appointment.

In Baltimore an organization was effected in February by some of the most representative people of the city which was the first of its kind in the country. Its object is to bring into harmonious cooperation organized athletics for school children, athletics for the working boys of the city, the playground association and the work of the public gymnasia.

The city of Los Angeles has erected this winter, the first municipal recreation centre distinct from any park, a large and beautiful building in the Eighth ward, a dreary district considered the toughest of the city. This building with a patio and roof garden preserves a flavor of characteristic Californian architecture and contains bowling alleys, running track, public baths, a large gymnasium, clubroom, a stage with dressing rooms, kitchen and so on. It cost $50,000. Mrs. Willoughby Rodman is the chairman of the playground commission of Los Angeles, and the erection of this building is due to her and other women of the city.

Before the Massachusetts Legislature there is a bill which provides that every city in the State of 10,000 inhabitants or more shall provide at least one centrally located playground for its children, and an additional playground for each additional 20,000 inhabitants. This bill was framed by Joseph Lee of Boston, one of the vice-presidents of the Playground Association of America, which has its headquarters at Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue.

"It marks," said one of the officers at that headquarters, "a new era in constructive social work; an effort to force cities to build along preventive lines. Cities and States have long been required by law to establish and maintain jails, workhouses and so on; in the future they will be required to establish and maintain institutions to help keep the people out of such places.

"New Jersey passed an advanced and progressive playground law last year, which was improved and strengthened this winter, and under it Mayors have recently appointed playground commissions in Trenton, East Orange, Hoboken, Newark, Jersey City and Burlington. A bill was introduced in the Ohio Legislature during the present session to authorize cities to issue bonds, not to be counted under the debt limit of the Longworth law, for the purpose of establishing civic centres equipped with playgrounds, gymnasiums, plunges, music and entertainments."

Thus far this work, with the exception of trifling gifts here and there, has been done by municipalities and school boards, showing to what an extent it has taken hold of the mind of the general public, but John D. Rockefeller and his son-in-law, Harold McCormick, will this summer finance what is so far as known a perfectly new thing in the world. This will be a playground in the wilds for boys, in charge of Capt. Jack Crawford, sometimes called the "poet scout." A tract of wilderness containing 1,200 acres will be opened on Portage Lake near Manistee, Mich., and there boys can camp out and learn woodcraft. If the plan proves successful a much larger tract may be opened later in New Mexico.

Perhaps the most remarkable proof of the interest of the whole nation in this movement is the curious expedition of Lee F. Hanmer sent out by the Playground Association of America late in April. Some people might call Mr. Hanmer an educational missionary, and others a playground drummer. The Sage Foundation pays his expenses, and he goes to help the playground movement in various ways. In some places he will give moving picture shows and lectures on the subject for organizations trying to rouse interest in their community. In others he will help the citizens to get action by their municipal councils. In others where the money has been secured he will advise as to the best locality, equipment and supervision of the new playground. No less than thirty-eight cities between Chicago and the Pacific have asked him to visit them. It is interesting to see the different elements pushing the thing in different places. Most often, especially in the earliest stages of the movement, it is some organization of women, or it may be the school board, the city council, the Y. M. C. A., the Civic Club, or any of a dozen other organizations.

This whole movement for playgrounds means "supervised play." That has an unpleasant sound for some people. They say "furnish the ground and the children will do the rest." They believe that play will lose its freedom if supervised. Instead, it gains in richness. The discovery that the children in the big cities did not know how to play, that their idea of play was dragging a dead cat through the street or some equally ingenious form of amusement, was what first stirred educators to this movement. Races that immigrate to this country, Lithuanians, Bohemians, Scandinavians and others, have at home some of the most beautiful and interesting old plays—plays that have come down from the childhood of the race and are full of folklore interest. In American cities they lose every one of them. Dr. Luther Gulick, president of the Playground association, is an enthusiast on the subject of these folk plays.

"All city playgrounds should be under the supervision of the Board of Education," said he, speaking at the association headquarters the other day. "They should be pervaded by the educational idea. There should be no idea of making the children learn anything. The occupations permitted in some city playgrounds, the kindergartens, manual work, basketry, cooking, sewing and the like, should not be compulsory or any part of the regular school system. Children when left to themselves do not play active games all day. They like these other things too, and when they ask for them and want to do them, they should have them. But the object of playground supervision should be to teach play—play that is beautiful, interesting, refined. The games and plays that are taught are not the inventions of grown up people. They were invented by children centuries ago. Children's plays are among the oldest and most enduring things in the history of the race. But the city children have lost their heritage, because they don't know such a simple, old fashioned game as drop the handkerchief.

"Instead of the rather objectionable public dancing now found on the recreation piers of New York I would have folk dancing introduced under a competent teacher, and I would have such dancing on the piers of New York made a part of the course in physical training of the schools of New York. That doesn't mean that a school or a school course would be established on the recreation piers. It means that the dancing there would be put in charge of educators who understand the subject and the object of physical training, and that the dancing would become permeated with the educational spirit. The intellect and the higher taste would be appealed to and all toughness or possibility of toughness would be eliminated."

Among the folk games with music and dancing which Dr. Gulick likes are such things as the Polish krakoviak, the German klapp dance, the Lithuanian sandal polka, the Swedish harvest game, the English May game and Swabian hopping dance, Cornish and Swiss May dances, Russian teapot game, Danish ring dance, Russian haymaking dance, Italian peasant dances and the American Old Dan Tucker. Probably the most remarkable exhibition of national dances ever seen in America was the one at the play festival which closed the annual meeting of the Playground association last summer in Chicago. In that city were found members of almost every race in Europe who in the public playgrounds, watched by many thousands of spectators, performed their national dances with grace and beauty.

The Bohemian beseda was performed by sixteen couples from a club composed of the richest Bohemians in Chicago. The Lithuanian peasant dances, on the other hand, were given by peasants so recently immigrated that they spoke not a word of English. The most finished and remarkable of all the numbers was that by the Swedish society Philochoros, members of which in costume gave all the Swedish national dances.

Other features of this carnival showed how the Chicago children are taught to dance in the playgrounds. Eighty girls danced the highland reel to the music of the bagpipe played by a real Scotch piper in kilts. Girls from another park gave a true Dutch dance in wooden shoes to the tune of "The Dutch Company," with the thunderous accompaniment of all the wooden shoes clattering in unison. Beautiful Spanish dances, negro clog dancing, sailor's hornpipe and scores of others awakened great enthusiasm.

THE PEOPLE YOU MEET

And the Good Qualities They Develop, Sometimes Unexpectedly.

"There are people, old and young, who are so dull that you can't move them at all," said the philosopher, "and then you run across some people who are naturally savage brutes whom it would be a waste of time to try to move; but the very great majority, and including many whom you might think hopelessly dull or stupid or savage or chronically glum, have in them some good, that can be got at if you go at it in the right way.

"As a matter of fact we often mistake shyness for sullenness. We run across young people who are silent and who pay no attention, who seem to shun us and who never smile. But with a little patience on your part, a little waiting and an unbroken gentleness there comes along some day something that breaks the ice; something that you smile over, spontaneously, to the young person, and then the young person smiles back at you joyously. He wasn't sullen, but only shy.

"Take older people. How many millions of people have gone through the world with this or that two persons thinking each of the other that he was the most stuck up person on earth, when the fact was that they were both shy and each was waiting for the other to speak first! No end of misunderstandings and hard feelings have been born in that way.

"Take the stubborn man who can't be made to see things as you do. The chances are that you are stubborn with him.

"Take the man who resents your interference as an intrusion and shoos you away rudely. Perhaps you are an intruder.

"Take the man who not only seems sullen but who seems disposed to stay sullen. Perhaps a long course of harsh treatment at the hands of other people has hardened him, and maybe you don't get at the right joint in his armor.

"And then you meet people who are indifferent, and, to be sure, selfish people; but the great bulk of people like to have friends, and while they may be hard or cross grained, yet in their hearts they crave sympathy, and you can get into their hearts if you go at it the right way.

"But to do this you've got to be a wholesome, natural, unobtrusive chap yourself, with a heart of your own, the real goods. We all know instinctively the counterfeit or the half hearted, and resenting them we come to form a habit of resenting all, and so come to encase our selves in a sort of shell. We meet many persons who have thus shut themselves in and who arouse resentment in us because they seem to be impervious to every approach, indifferent to all and suspicious of everybody.

"But there are few of us but have some spark of good; few, indeed, that will not respond and come out if they are sure of us. As a wise friend of mine puts it:

" 'Most people develop things if you give them a run for their money.' "

DAUGHTER OF EXTINCT RACE

JUST ONE HALFBREED LEFT OF THE TASMANIANS.

An Aged Woman the Representative of One of the Oldest Races in the World —The Discovery of Mrs. S. of Interest to Scientists—Mystery of Her People.

A cable despatch from Australia a while ago said that Dr. Berry of the University of Melbourne had discovered a living representative of the extinct native Tasmanian race, whose home was confined to the large island of Tasmania, south of the Australian mainland. The person he found was a woman about 75 years old who lives in Kangaroo Island, south of the State of South Australia, hundreds of miles to the west of the land of her aboriginal fathers.

Dr. Berry has printed his report in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Victoria, and the picture of the woman here given is taken from that journal. His discovery has received much publicity because the Tasmanians were in some respects the most interesting of the native peoples of Australasia.

They could not live under predominating white influence and became extinct about a generation ago. A few quarterbreeds still survive, but this woman is a halfbreed, her mother having been a native Tasmanian and her father a white man.

Dr. Berry says that according to the best accounts of the Tasmanians this woman preserves many of the physical characteristics of her aboriginal ancestry. Anthropologists have deplored the disappearance of the Tasmanians all the more because they died out before the present scientific methods of studying the physical characteristics of aboriginal peoples had come into use.

Kangaroo Island, where the woman was found, was discovered by Flinders in 1802, and was so named by that navigator because he found a great number of kangaroos there.

How does it happen that Mrs. S., as Dr. Berry calls her, was born and has always lived so far away from the home of her mother's people?

It appears that prior to 1835 only a few white men lived on the island. One of them, known as Wally, arrived from Tasmania in 1819, bringing with him two aboriginal women, one of whom became the mother about seventy-five years ago of this half-breed Tasmanian girl. She is to-day, Dr. Berry says, the nearest representative "of one of the most ancient races in the world."

The girl was educated by the wife of the head keeper of the Cape Willoughby lighthouse and was married to the late William S. Her father died a few years later and

THE ONLY SURVIVING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TASMANIANS.

her mother survived him about ten years and was buried on the island. Mrs. S. has one son and two daughters, who, of course, are quarterbreed Tasmanians.

Dr. Berry says that in conversing with Mrs. S. the two facts that impressed him most strongly were her remarkable intelligence and the absolute purity of her English speech. "If I had not actually heard her," he says, "I could not have believed that such intelligence could have been derived in one generation from a race often, but perhaps quite erroneously, supposed to have been one of the most degraded and brutal among the world's races."

Others who know her are of the same opinion, and Dr. Berry quotes Mr. Halleck, who says that "Mrs. William S. is of a bright and happy disposition, a most interta'ning conversationalist, and withal extremely apt at repartee."

The last Tasmanian man, William Lanney, or King Billy, as the whites more commonly knew him, came of the ruling family among his people. He died in 1869 in his thirty-fourth year. The previous year he had walked proudly on the Hobart Town Regatta Ground with Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, "conscious that they alone in that assemblage were persons of royal blood."

But while Lanney was the last surviving man of his race, he was outlived by one woman, who died in May, 1876. With her the native Tasmanian race became finally extinct, and it is supposed that Mrs. S. is the oldest person now living who in any degree represents these aborigines.

One of the chief reasons why the Tasmanians excited so much interest was that scientific men came to believe that they were of great antiquity, even when compared with any other inhabitants of the world. In their stone implements and in other respects they seemed to represent the condition of palæolithic man, and in the human scale they were thought to be the lowest of modern nomad tribes.

They seemed to have no relationship to the natives of Australia, and many eminent men of science, including Huxley, long debated their probable origin, but no positive solution of the question has yet been found.

CUPS FOR COLLEGE REUNIONS.

Graduates, Returning for Commencement, Compete for an Empty Honor.

The custom has arisen of late years in some colleges of giving a cup to the returning class which makes the best showing at commencement time. This is supposed to stimulate the attendance. Just what advantage a man derives from having his class numerals engraved on the cup isn't clear, for the cup stays at the college unless borrowed temporarily for exhibition purposes.

This reunion cup is presented usually by some class at the time of the graduation, when loyalty to alma mater runs high. Maybe the donors expect that their class numerals alone will decorate the cup, for each man feels perfectly sure that he'll return every commencement.

But some day the "oldest living alumnus," sole survivor of his class, will show up, score a clean 100 per cent. and put to shame the youngsters who usually are the keenest competitors for the honor of "having" the cup.

CHILD LIFE TOLD IN TOYS.

A London Exhibition of Plaything With a Moral Purpose.

LONDON, May 1.—The study of the child is one of the important developments of this generation in England. The latest manifestation of it is the toy exhibition of the London County Council's Day Training College.

This show is the result of infinite labor on essentially scientific lines. From the toy cat with which the Egyptian child played 2,000 years ago, to the puppets of Caran d'Ache, the toys of childhood are shown. French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Burmese, Kaffir—in fact the playthings of the little ones of all peoples.

The whole is arranged from accumulated instances of child study in five departments or periods, as follows:

1. Period: Root and grub. Age: 1—4. Characteristics: Ruled by the mouth; whether a thing tastes nice or nasty. Games: Biting and tasting.
2. Period: Hunting and capture. Age: 4—12. Characteristics: Fear of strangers; stalking; indifference to pain; hero worship; cruelty. Games: Bo-peep, hide and seek; gangs; Indians.
3. Period: Pastoral. Age: 9—14. Characteristics: Keeping of pets; desire for own possessions. Games: Pets, building of huts, and digging of caves.
4. Period: Agricultural. Age: 12—16. Characteristics: Development of foresight; gardening. Games: Gardening, interest in weather signs.
5. Period: Commercial. Age: 14—18. Characteristics: Bulging pockets; demand pay for services; values recognized; Games: Swapping and selling; collecting.

In the same way as the child develops its games change in type. This table, hung up in the exhibition, explains the change:

A CHILD'S GAMES.

Age.	Type of Game	Example.
1—4	Primitive-social.	Little pig goes to market.
4—6	Individual interest in control of the body.	Mulberry bush. Ring of roses.
7—9	Intelligent interest in control of environment.	Indians. Bows and arrows. Tom Tiddler.
10—12	Competitive; the individual must win.	Races, swimming, jumping.
13—16	Cooperative; the team, side, house or school must win.	Cricket, football, hockey.

The whole object is the endeavor to understand and amplify child life as a thing in and for itself. No longer is childhood to be merely a stage to the adult; it is to have an absolute value.

The educative value of the show is twofold. It is intended to awaken the parent to the fact that "toys are the chief material upon which the tendency of children to project their own inner life upon the outside world operates," and that it is a mistake to assume that playing with a toy is no more than looking at or handling it.

Consequently there is a great deal in the choice of toys, and the unlimited possibilities in the way of informing and developing the minds of children by these means are to be impressed upon parents. The other side of the show is for the student of race and stages of culture.

For the ordinary visitor, and certainly for any child that may be taken to the show, the interest will lie in the most magnificent collection of toys ever gathered together. Mr. Lovett's collection of dolls of all nations and of knuckle bones from many different places is one of the most curiously interesting features of the exhibition.

Some of these dolls are doubtless fetish or ceremonial objects, such as one made of nuts from the Pembe Island and a weird looking doll from the Arizona Indians. A ghost doll from Gironde, France, is probably the only sample of the kind known in Europe. The dress is of a pale coffee color and the face clearly suggests a ghost.

A rudimentary flint doll with cloth joints is Saxon. The knuckle bones section shows Dundee "chuckies," Dutch brass astragals, "dibs" of broken pottery from Whitby, Chinese and Japanese astragals, and examples from many other countries, proving clearly that a child cast away in any foreign land would have no difficulty in entering into one popular pastime of the country.

The English would appear to be the most militant of children, for there seems to be no foreign equivalent of the English toy soldier. The baby Japanese seems to begin by learning about useful things, and the neatness and method of the race are indicated by the adroit stowage of all the doll furniture and musical instruments in pretty boxes.

No other nation does this to any extent, although the Russian egglike men and legless beasts nearly all contain other toys. Miss Jane Hay shows a fine collection of Indian and American toys, but the whole show is too diverse for detailed description. It was a good idea and has been well carried out

PLATED TIN SPOONS.

Somewhat Elaborate Processes Involved in Producing a Simple Utensil.

Here is one way of making spoons, the process described being used in the manufacture of one variety of tinplated spoons.

In its original form the material from which these spoons are made comes in long thin stripe of steel rolled to a uniform thickness. The strips are twelve or fifteen feet in length and of a width sufficient for the length of the spoon to be made.

These strips are fed into a cutting machine which cuts off pieces each of sufficient size for making a spoon, these being simply so many small, flat pieces of sheet steel.

Then these blanks are put through a grader, a machine with powerful rolls, which so works the metal as to make it thinner in those parts of the blank that are to form the bowl and the handle of the spoon and thicker in the middle of the length of the blank, from which the shank of the spoon will be made, so that it will be the better able to bear the bending strain that will be put upon the spoon in use.

From the grader the blank goes into a drop press, which cuts it into the outline form of a spoon, though from this press it comes out still flat.

Then in another press the bowl of the spoon is formed, and then in still another the handle, and so at last you have the spoon in its complete spoon shape, in steel, ready now to be tinplated by dipping it in molten tin.

HE KNEW WHAT HE WANTED.

The Five-Year-Old Boy's Ready Answer to the Storekeeper's Question.

There are, to be sure, many places where they sell ice cream by the quart, the pint and the half pint, to be carried home by the purchaser, the cream being packed in trim paper boxes of one or another size that are specially designed for the purpose; and then there are places where they will sell you a five cent box of ice cream, the little boxes used for such sales being made just like those of larger size, with flaps that tuck in and all that sort of thing.

Into such a place yesterday came a five-year-old boy who was later described by a woman customer who was buying some candy there at the time as the handsomest boy she had ever seen; and this remarkable youngster, who was also very handsomely and becomingly attired, marched up to the ice cream counter and said:

"I want a five cent box of ice cream."

"What kind?" said the storekeeper, looking down upon him gravely.

"White," said the boy, with equal gravity.

And in due time he got it and walked away with it calmly, with his five cent box of white ice cream.

WAYS OF AMATEUR SMUGGLERS

THE WOMAN CUSTOMS INSPECTOR GIVES A FEW POINTS.

To Save Trouble and Avoid Suspicion Put Articles Bought Abroad in the Top of One Trunk and Have the Bills Ready —Some Mistaken Ideas of the Laws.

"If women returning from abroad would take the trouble to pack all their foreign purchases in one trunk, and in the top of the trunk, they would be saved much annoyance at the dock," said a woman customs inspector when asked if there was not some way to prevent the customs officials from tousling up the clothes of women returning from a few weeks trip. "Nine-tenths of the women instead of taking this simple precaution seem to take particular pains to store such articles in the very bottoms of their trunks, or, worse still, to tpck them in odd corners of various trunks.

"If they would bring bills of their purchases and have them in some place where they could be easily found that also would save trouble. I really couldn't tell the number of women there are who get off every steamer declaring they have bills of their purchases and yet fail to produce them. In the majority of instances the customs official finds the bills stuck away in some corner of the last trunk to be opened. After it is found of course the woman remembers putting it there and the particular reason that prompted her to do it—usually to make sure of its safety.

"Still another point to be remembered is to have sealskin garments registered before leaving this country. On your return there will be no trouble about paying duty on the registered garment unless it has been altered. Of course duty must be paid on all alterations. If there have been no alterations all a passenger has to do is to take an oath to that effect. Very often we are strongly suspicious that such an oath is not the truth, but unless the woman making it is caught in the act of smuggling other articles we let it pass unchallenged.

"There are many persons, not ignorant either, who fancy they can bring in articles bought on the other side provided they have been worn. That was the case years ago, but as the law now stands only $100 worth can come in free unless the owners can prove they have lived abroad more than a year. In that case they can bring in almost any and everything free because they come under the head of foreign residents. There is never a ship comes but what some one, usually a woman, objects to paying duty on clothing that has been worn. One of the favorite methods of elderly women who wish to get dresses in free is to take old dress shields and old linings abroad with them to be put in new clothes. It is often laughable to see them when the customs official gives them the law on that particular point. They sometimes make a clean breast of the intended deception. Not long ago one old lady exclaimed:

"To think of all the trouble I took to rip the lining out of that old frock and to get the dressmaker to make the dress up over it!' She paid the duty cheerfully, but I think she will always begrudge the time she wasted ripping out that lining. Don't I think her conscience pricked her for trying to cheat the Government? Not at all. As a rule women appear to look upon slipping articles in free of duty as a feather in their caps. Speak of them as smugglers and they become indignant or weep.

"Jewels, furs and laces are the favorite articles among women with smuggling propensities. Although we are all but absolutely sure that jewels are smuggled in on every ship, yet unless we are notified by the Secret Service men abroad it is next to impossible to detect the person bringing them. Men are the chief offenders in smuggling jewels, and it now seems the style for them to have a woman accomplice, who usually travels second class, but sometimes in the steerage. Those women have to be searched and are often very ugly customers. We begin to search such women by taking down their hair and giving their hats the closest sort of attention. After this is finished every garment they have on is searched and felt over. The toes and heels of their shoes are examined with the closest scrutiny. Yet in spite of the most faithful work by a woman inspector I have known instances of jewels being overlooked.

"We have one old detective who has the reputation among the customs officials of having X-ray eyes. Every once in a while he spots a man or woman as a jewel smuggler. I never knew him to be mistaken, yet, so far as I could see, there would be nothing suspicious looking about the person.

"Fortunately furs and lace are not so easily hidden. One of the most amusing incidents that ever came in my experience was that of two young women from the West. They tried to smuggle in a set of silver fox. One girl put her leg through the muff, while the other wound the boa about her body. A blind man would have known something was the matter with them. They were the most surprised pair of young women you ever saw when told they must be examined. If they had worn the furs ten to one nothing would have been said to them, as all their other baggage was honestly declared. When the goods in the trunks of a passenger are honestly declared we seldom notice the clothes they have on.

"Often women call our attention to their new furs by voluntarily declaring them to be several years old. They forget that being women we also keep up with the styles. If there is nothing else dutiable as a rule we let the furs in without questioning the veracity of the nervous wearer. One of the cleverest fur smugglers I ever met was a man who had the dresses of his two little daughters lined throughout with the most expensive ermine and an interlining in his overcoat of the same fur. The children were entirely innocent and allowed themselves to be undressed as comfortably as if we had been their nurses.

"Many years ago I had a woman with a petticoat lined with a valuable sealskin coat contribute materially to my month's salary. It was in the days when we were allowed one-third per cent. of the amount collected from smugglers.

"On numerous occasions I have had women shake their fists in my face. As for bribes, why, if I looked upon that as an insult I'd be insulted all the time. There is hardly a ship comes in that some woman doesn't ask me how much I'll take to make things square for her. Not long ago we had an unusual experience. An incoming passenger positively refused to allow herself to be searched until the Government had deposited a bond of $500 not to hurt her. It proved that she was entirely innocent, but it gave us considerable trouble to prove to her that a bond was not necessary. Only a few days ago I had a man shake his fist in my face and offer to fight any and all the customs officials because I was told to search his wife. It proved to be a groundless suspicion, but I was there to obey orders and I did it.

"If women would remember to pack their purchases so they can be easily found by the customs officers and would where possible bring their bills with them they would not only save themselves trouble and annoyance but give us less work. They should remember that it is our duty to inspect everything over $50 in value. They can also remember that unless the duty amounts to more than $2 the Government does not collect it."

WHY THEY ARE BOTH HAPPY.

The Tall Man and the Short Man Congratulate Themselves.

"Well, I'm glad I'm so tall," said one man of six feet and over, and "I'm glad I'm so short," said another, a man of five feet or under; and far apart as they were in stature they were glad with the same cause: one was too tall and the other too short to be worried by the scraping of the "Merry Widow" hat.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Mlle. Gaussel, M. D., has just been appointed director of a clinic in the university at Montpellier, France. This medical school was founded in the twelfth century and is one of the most famous in Europe. Mlle. Gaussel is the first woman to receive an appointment on its staff.

Jane Addams is said to have a larger constituency than any college president in the world. Nine thousand men, women and children go to Hull House to attend clubs and classes, to learn how to cook, to sew, to make hats, to dance, to paint, to model in clay, to drink a social cup of tea, to witness and take part in dramatics, to study literature, philosophy and political economy.

A novel feature of the election held the other day at Bellevue, Idaho, was having a nurse at the polls to attend to the babies while their mothers voted. The wealthy women of the community are said to have exerted themseves to furnish their poorer sisters with every facility in their power to enable them to go to the polls. Those possessing carriages sent them around to bring women who would otherwise have had to walk. In many instances women after casting their own ballots would hurry to the home of other women and care for their households, thus allowing them to vote without neglect of their duties.

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker has suggested that the daily papers of the large cities try for a time at least the plan of running a criminal page, just as some of them have a literary page, a sporting page, &c. She believes that by this plan persons who do not care to read the details of crimes will be better able to skip them. Also that it will be easier to keep such news from children, as the criminal page could easily be removed before turning the paper over to them.

Illinois has the distinction of being the only State that has honored a daughter as well as a son by placing her statue in the National Hall of Fame. Frances E. Willard is the only woman whose statue is in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington. It is said that no other object in the hall attracts so much notice from sightseers. Almost every day flowers are laid upon the pedestal at her feet, while during visiting hours there is generally a crowd standing before her statue.

All Boston is patting itself on the back and congratulating itself that it is not some less notable city. It has just been discovered that Boston has more representative women in "Who's Who in America" than any other city in the country. According to this calculation New York's proportion of famous women is 8 2-3 per cent., Chicago has only 7 per cent. and Philadelphia 5, while Boston has the astonishing percentage of 12¾.

The question of the admission of women to the Royal College of Surgeons in England is to be decided by ballot within a short time. Of course only the members of the college will be permitted to vote. A circular has just been issued asking, "Is it desirable that women be admitted by examination as members of the college? Is it desirable that after admission women be admitted by examination to be fellows in the college?" While the general feeling among the members appears to be in favor of women's admission there is known to be a party strongly prejudiced against it. The prejudiced ones are said to have issued a circular urging the members not to answer the questions.

Mrs. Mary Sibberts of Kansas arranged to meet the battleship Kansas on its arrival in San Francisco and to present to every member of the crew, from Capt. Vreeland down, a comfort bag made by the women of Kansas. Each comfort bag contains a pinball, a book filled with needles of various sizes, thread, darning cotton, &c.

Miss Meigs of Rush Medical College won the first place in the competitive examination for internes in the Cook county (Ill.) hospital. She is the only woman who took the examination and she will be graduated as a full fledged physician in June. She comes from Keokuk, Iowa, and is one of the six daughters of Major Montgomery Meigs, U. S. A. She entered Bryn Mawr in the class of 1903 and was graduated with honors. She was fond of athletics and took part in the collegiate games, as well as in the dramatics. After leaving Bryn Mawr she entered Rush College. She devoted the last two years of her study to clinics and frequently worked in the Presbyterian Hospital. She has decided to make a specialty of the diseases of children.

BARNARD MASCOTS.

Roosters and China Dogs and Real Dogs as Emblems.

Barnard girls have always had the greatest faith in mascots, and one of the most important tasks of each class as it enters college is the selection of some good luck emblem.

The custom was started by the class that entered in 1901. In some out of the way corner of Europe one of the girls discovered a hideous little china dog that had a wide and foolish grin on his face and huge tears rolling down his cheeks. One of the ears was folded back on his head, and the shape of his body was like nothing ever seen on any living animal.

When this concoction was exhibited in the class study 1905 fell in love with him on sight. Straightway they hailed him as the presiding genius, and from that time on "1905's dog," as he was called for want of another name, was present at every class meeting, every class party and every athletic struggle that came along.

When the time came for 1906 to choose a mascot they naturally wanted to outdo the originality of their predecessors, and their final choice was a gargoyle from Lincoln Cathedral which one of the girls had brought from England the year before. There was no doubt that 1906 had been outdone, but the older girls accused the younger ones of copying, and the gargoyle never made the hit that was expected of him.

It remained for 1907 to strike out in an entirely new direction. This class came to college with great enthusiasm, and to symbolize their attitude toward life they chose a gamecock as their mascot. He was as red as the class flower, the jack rose, and to help matters along the rooster was named Rosey as soon as the girls had seen him. He lived with one of the squatters just across the street from the college buildings, and between classes the members of 1907 would run over to see how their pet was getting on.

The moment when 1907 could be proudest of its mascot was in the triumphal parades after some hard won athletic victory. Two of the tallest girls would put a pole through the ring on Rosey's cage and carry him proudly through the college halls as the advance guard. And Rosey never failed his stanch admirers. Excited by the shouts and singing all about him he would let off one lusty crow after another.

But even in adversity Rosey was a solace to his class, for when things went the wrong way with 1907 they could often be heard in the class study singing a song which began:

His name is Rosey,
His name is Rosey,
The bravest cock that Barnard ever knew;
It is no wonder
When blamed for blunder
We love to hear his cock-a-doodle-doo.

Rosey's end was very sad indeed, for one fall when college opened again the girls discovered that the squatter who boarded their beloved mascot had disappeared and Rosey with him.

The class of 1908 chose a scarab to bring them good luck in their college career, and 1909, the present junior class, in spite of the cruel ending of 1907's mascot, also chose an animal, a big white bulldog by the name of Bob.

The class of 1910, sophomores now, are a very dignified class in spite of their youth, and nobody was surprised when they chose a wise old owl as their class emblem and mascot.

CALVARY'S "BAWL" ROOM

PLAN THAT LETS SERVANTLESS MOTHERS GO TO CHURCH.

Room Provided Where They May Deposit Their Children for Safekeeping—Or If They Prefer They Can Have a Nurse Sent to Their Home in Their Absence.

On a clear, crisp Sunday in January last a "bawl" room, as some members of the congregation called it, was opened in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh street. Ordinarily this room is called the church parlor.

It is a mezzanine adjunct to the chapel or Sunday school room and may be shut off from it by movable glass partitions, and it is out of sight and hearing of the church auditorium. Windows facing the south let in a lot of sunshine when there is any sunshine to let in. The furnishings include a bright rug, comfortable rockers and a couch.

On the crisp January day referred to half a dozen youngsters in charge of a woman who had been engaged to look after them took possession of this room from 11 to 1 o'clock while their servantless mothers, with care free minds, attended the morning church services. As to how the youngsters behaved during the two hours history has little to say.

That was the beginning of a movement the end of which is not in sight and which is being approved by churches of other denominations in this city and elsewhere—a movement to help mothers to attend morning service free of encumbrances. For it has come to pass that the presence at the regular church services of small children is not hailed with pleasure by the congregation in general.

"One restless little tike," remarked a church member, "can make prayers and sermons null and void for a dozen or more persons in his vicinity, including the parents, and also get on the pastor's nerves.

"In these days homilies to mothers on the duty of churchgoing do not include an invitation to bring the baby along. That is why the movement started at Calvary is likely to grow fast."

At the start there were practical members who questioned the wisdom of the "bawl" room. The plan had been tried once or twice elsewhere, they said, and been found wanting. Other members approved it, declaring an intention to stand by the pastor in carrying out the plan, even to the extent of loosening their purse strings.

"It hasn't turned out to be such an enormous undertaking," said the Rev. Dr. MacArthur when asked for the results to date of his experiment. "Every month I have had some money placed at my disposal for the purpose, and when that falls short I shall make up the deficit myself.

"Our aim is to give every mother in the congregation, every parent, in fact, a chance to come to church if she or he wants to come. Most of the mothers long to come, and I don't know any one who needs the rest and the quiet and the spiritual uplift afforded by a church service more than the mothers do.

"At first my plan was to give them this chance on communion Sundays only. The invitation to leave their children in the church parlor in care of a woman of experience was issued just before the January communion. After that it was good for every Sunday, and now we include the preparatory Friday evening lecture before each communion in our plan.

"No, the children are not brought here then. The nurse goes to them, for the movement is no longer restricted to caring for children at the church. To do merely that was something, but it was not nearly enough. It did not begin to meet the needs of the mothers.

"For instance, the workers whose duty it is to get in touch with the poorer families of the parish found that when there were two, three or four children included the work of getting them dressed to come to church and the necessity of paying extra car fares was often a big stumbling block in the way of accepting the church's invitation. In other cases sensitive mothers, fearing their children's clothes would not stand favorable comparison with the clothes of other children at the church, have kept them at home.

"Learning this, we decided to enlarge the scope of the work, to send a nurse to the children for a couple of hours of a Sunday morning instead of having the children come to the nurse. This plan has worked out splendidly.

"There is one family in the congregation which includes four children, the youngest only six months old. For several years the mother had not attended church at all. For the last few weeks she has been coming regularly with her husband. She was at the last preparatory Friday evening lecture and I baptized her last Sunday.

"Next Sunday we shall be doing work at both ends of the line. Several women are detailed to go to as many homes and act as nurse for a couple of hours, and there will be others on duty at the church. These women, by the way, are members of my congregation who are glad for a small remuneration to do this work. In fact, they need the work, therefore by employing them we are helping the mothers and helping the women who take the mothers' place.

"One of the regular staff of workers here keeps a list of the women who are willing to fill the rôle of temporary nurse and are capable of filling it. Whenever possible a woman who is detailed to go to a certain house on a particular Sunday calls there beforehand and gets a little acquainted with the children so that her work may be easier on Sunday."

"Do children as a rule take kindly to a strange nurse?" the doctor was asked.

"Not at first always. But if the nurse develops entertaining qualities and totes the youngest about a little and maybe serves a simple meal, which takes up a little time, they soon become reconciled and the hours pass so quickly the mother is back before they know it. At the second visit, if the nurse has made a good impression she will have no trouble.

"Among the children left in the church parlor Sunday mornings are some who can't be happy unless allowed to run and play hard, and for such is a clean, sweet room in the basement where they can romp their fill without disturbing any one or interfering with their companions who are satisfied to look at pictures.

"We are proposing to enlarge the work very much next autumn, our aim being to employ a large enough corps of women to reach every home in the parish where there is a mother who can't get out of a Sunday morning unless some one goes in to take her place.

"No, I'm not talking much about socialism, but I'm doing it. The chief activity, it seems to me, of many socialists is talk. The best socialists I know are the men and women who are working along quietly, lovingly proving by deeds, not words, that they believe in the universal brotherhood of man."

IN PROHIBITION GEORGIA.

Liquor May Be Had in Forms Other Than Pint Flasks.

A man who came up recently from Atlanta was showing to some friends what looked like a big cigar wrapped in tinfoil. He took it out of a breast pocket, and it looked for all the world like one of those expensive smokes.

"I got this down in Atlanta," he said.

"It must have been a good cigar to bring it up all this way," remarked one of the group.

"It isn't a cigar," said the traveller.

He peeled off the tinfoil and displayed a cigar shaped bottle filled with whiskey.

"You know Georgia's prohibition now," he said.